

But this is all an illusion—states can't permit marijuana use, because it's illegal under federal law. The legalization initiatives mislead the public into breaking federal law and directly counter congressional policies against drug use and the provisions of the federal Controlled Substances Act. Today, I am introducing legislation to stop this charade once and for all, with the support of my colleagues on the Speaker's drug task force and others, including Task Force Co-Chair McCOLLUM, Chairman MICA of the Drug Policy Subcommittee, Chairman GILMAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. MYRICK, Mr. FOLEY and Mr. BAKER.

Federal law is ordinarily assumed to preempt contrary state laws. However, the Federal Controlled Substances Act does not contain an express preemption clause, and currently has language stating that the intent of Congress is not to occupy the entire field of regulation of narcotic drugs. In light of the state initiatives, federal courts could potentially interpret the language of state efforts to regulate narcotics as legally harmonious and proper. In fact, one federal district judge has already argued in non-binding language that Congress intended federal law to regulate drug trafficking, and not "medical" marijuana use.

My bill will remove any potential loophole or ambiguity by clearly declaring that it is the intent of Congress for federal law to supersede any and all laws of states and local governments purporting to authorize the use, growing, manufacture, distribution or importation of any controlled substance which differs from the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act. It would also expressly declare such state and local enactments as null and void. If enacted, the bill would decisively prohibit federal and state judges from giving any effect to drug legalization initiatives and legislation, and send an equally clear message that Congress will not tolerate backdoor efforts to legalize narcotic drugs.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is not my bill—it belongs to our mothers, fathers, families and our communities. It has strong support from numerous community groups and coalitions, narcotics activists, and tireless anti-drug advocates, who have worked closely with my office in drafting this bill. I would particularly like to acknowledge and thank Joyce Nalepka of America Cares, who first raised this important issue with me. I look forward to working with the anti-drug community to pass this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting and passing it.

[From People Magazine, June 12, 2000]

JOINT VENTURE—WHEN POT'S PRESCRIBED,
THE HIGH WAY LEADS TO THE COMPASSION
FLOWER INN

At the Compassion Flower Inn in Santa Cruz, Calif., there are smokers—and there are smokers. Cigarette smokers are banished to the front porch. Smokers, on the other hand, may feel they've died and gone to pot. Cannabisthemed tiles adorn the sidewalk outside. Curtains, linens and towels are made of hemp. And . . . say, what is that funny smell, anyway?

The five-bedroom bed-and-breakfast, just a stoner's throw from the beach, exists as a safe—and perfectly legal—haven for people

who smoke marijuana for medical reasons. "Motel 6 guests probably smoke it quietly in their rooms," says Andrea Tischler, 57, who with her partner, Maria Mallek-Tischler, 46, opened the inn in a restored Victorian in April. "This is more out of the closet."

Guests who show up hoping to be provided with marijuana go away disappointed; the Compassion Flower is strictly BYOP. And, as required by California law, a doctor's note is also necessary. Tischler, who grew up in Chicago, and German-born Mallek-Tischler, a couple since 1979, have been pot-legalization activists since the 1980s in San Francisco. "We had a lot of friends with AIDS," says Tischler. "They were taking AZT, and marijuana seemed to bolster their appetite."

Out in the sunshine-soaked "toking area," a new arrival, Scott Byer, 53, of Clearlake, Calif., who smokes to ease spinal pain, has taken out a small porcelain pipe and is filling it. He doesn't even have his room key yet.

A GREAT AMERICAN POINT OF LIGHT, EILEEN D. COOKE

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, Eileen D. Cooke was first and foremost a librarian, a member of the profession that knows where to find the information about any phenomenon known to human kind. She started her career as a bookmobile librarian for the Minneapolis Public Library. She concluded her career as a well-known Washington lobbyist. Mr. Speaker, I rise to mourn the loss of Eileen Cooke and to salute her as a great American Point of Light.

As a result of Eileen Cooke's efforts the library profession moved into the mainstream of the political process. She demanded that the federal government recognize and respect libraries as universal institutions in our democratic society which deserve greater and more consistent support. Her years as Director of the ALA Washington Office were marked by increases in federal funds for libraries, new initiatives in legislation, and opportunities for library participation in a wide range of federal assistance programs. As a Congressman who is also a professional librarian I became a partner with Ms. Cooke in the drive to achieve priority status for libraries in the overall effort to accomplish a better educated America.

With indefatigable optimism Eileen Cooke worked with Members of Congress, staff assistants, educational and cultural organizations, and all others who supported education and libraries. She brought to ALA and library services greater visibility and understanding. Her exceptional leadership skills enabled her to develop and maintain a small but dedicated, energetic and productive staff. She left a cadre of experienced and skillful followers as a potent and enduring legacy.

After joining the ALA Washington Office, she lectured at several of the library schools and spoke at many of the annual conferences of the state library associations. She served on the boards of several Washington-based organizations; was the first woman president of the Joint Council on Educational Tele-

communications; served on the Board of Visitors of the School of Library and Information Service Satellite Consortium; and on the Advisory Council of the Home and School Institute, Inc.

During her tenure in Washington, Eileen Cooke worked on every major piece of library legislation and helped prepare witnesses to testify before Congress. This includes, among other issues, the Library Services and Construction Act, the Higher Education Act, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Medical Library Assistance Act, Copyright Revision Act, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, both bills calling for a White House Conference on Library and Information Services, as well as the various annual appropriations bills to fund these programs.

On the occasion of her retirement, former ALA President and Director of the District of Columbia Public Library, Hardy Franklin, described Eileen Cooke as a "51st State Senator on Capitol Hill." She was a fighter capable of hard-nose analysis but always focused and deliberative. She was a coalition builder who won both fear and admiration from her adversaries. Above all she had vision and could see far ahead of the government decision-makers. She understood the nature of the coming "Information Superhighway" and could predict the vital role of libraries and librarians as the traffic signals on this expressway into the cyber-civilization of the future.

Mr. Speaker, the work of Eileen D. Cooke benefits all Americans. She has won the right to be celebrated and saluted as a Great American Point-of-Light.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE INCREASE FEASIBILITY ACT OF 2000

HON. CHARLES A. GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 29, 2000

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, recently, I introduced H.R. 4603, the "Deposit Insurance Increase Feasibility Act of 2000." I decided to introduce this bill after being contacted by various representatives of the financial services community who are interested in researching the feasibility of increasing the current deposit insurance coverage limit, which has been set at \$100,000 since the early 1980s. Several different proposals crossed my desk, but I decided to take the more moderate and prudent approach for the time being. My bill, H.R. 4603, the "Deposit Insurance Increase Feasibility Act of 2000," would, I believe, take the proper approach to this question at this time.

As introduced, H.R. 4603 will require two different studies and reports on the feasibility and potential impact of increasing the maximum amount of deposit insurance under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and the Federal Credit Union Act from \$100,000 to \$200,000 per depositor and require the noted U.S. financial services regulatory agencies to recommend an appropriate deposit insurance level for both banks and credit unions but through two separate but equal studies. The bill would also require two separate but equal